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The Egyptian Gazette

WHITEHEAD, MORRIS & CO. (EGYPT) Limited. Wholesale and Export Manufacturing Stationers, Printers, Lithographers, and Engravers.

ALEXANDRIA, FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 6, 1907.

(SIX PAGES PT. I.)

Peninsular and Oriental S. N. Company. For rates, date of sailing, and further particulars See Notice on Page 2.

ORIENT-ROYAL MAIL LINE. EAST AFRICAN LINE OF STEAMERS. Callings at Aden, Bombay, Madras and Ceylon. Monthly service.

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HAMBURG & ANGLO-AMERICAN NILE Co. Weekly departure during Winter Season by the LEONIDAS first class tourist steamer.

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DEUTSCHE LEVANTE-LINE. (Continued) Regularly from Alexandria to Aden, Bombay, Madras, Ceylon, Singapore, Hongkong, Shanghai, Yokohama, Kobe, and Japan.

Table of shipping schedules for various lines, including destinations, dates, and times.

Table of shipping schedules for Hamburg & Anglo-American Nile Co. and other lines.

The Moss S. S. Company, Ltd. For LIVERPOOL callings of MALTA (Steamer), GIBRALTAR (S.S. Co. St. James St. Liverpool, Manager).

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Cunard Line. Sailings from Liverpool to New York and Boston every Saturday and alternate Tuesday.

BANQUE DU CAIRE, LIMITED, CAIRO. CAPITAL/LETS. 600,000. The Banque du Caire Ltd. undertakes all banking business such as Advances on deeds and securities.

THOS. COOK & SON, (EGYPT) LTD. Head Office: LUDGATE CIRCUS, LONDON. CHIEF EGYPTIAN OFFICE: CAIRO, NEAR SHEPHERD'S HOTEL.

PRINCE LINE. Good passenger accommodation. - C. J. GRACE & Co., Alexandria, Agents.

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Ellermanns CITY LINE. The undermentioned First Class Passenger Steamers will be despatched from Port Said on or about the following dates for London.

SUDAN GOVERNMENT RAILWAYS. SUMMER SERVICE FROM APRIL 1906 UNTIL FURTHER NOTICE.

ROYAL EXCHANGE ASSURANCE. INCORPORATED IN A. 1728. Head Office: Royal Exchange, London, E.C.

Northern Fire and Life Assurance Co. The underwritten agents are authorized to issue policies on behalf of the above companies.

NEW KHEDIVIAL HOTEL, ALEXANDRIA. First-class Hotel, situated in Rosetta Avenue, the finest quarter in the town.

WHITE STAR LINE. Regularly from Liverpool to London, Southampton, and other ports.

PAPAYANNI LINE (ELLERMAN LINES LTD.). Regular sailings from ALEXANDRIA to LIVERPOOL. Regularly from LIVERPOOL to ALEXANDRIA.

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Egyptian Bonded Warehouses Company, Limited. Bonded Warehouses in Alexandria, Cairo, Port Said and Suez.

Sun Insurance Office, LONDON. Founded 1710. Total sum insured in 1905 £447,000,000.

PORT SAID-SAVOY HOTEL. NEW FIRST-CLASS HOTEL, OVERLOOKING THE HARBOUR & OPPOSITE CANTON SQUARE.

Egyptian State Railways. are prepared to accept offers to exhibit FRAMED POSTERS, NOTICES, etc.



Royal Insurance Co. FIRE AND LIFE. LARGEST FIRE OFFICE IN THE WORLD. PHOENIX ASSURANCE CO., LTD. (ESTABLISHED 1844)

THE NATIONAL HOTEL, Cairo. One of the finest and most up-to-date Hotels in the Metropolis. Situated in Shari el-Saïda, the very centre of the healthiest and most fashionable quarter.

Calendar of Coming Events. ALEXANDRIA. September. Fri. 6 Alhambra Theatre, French Comedy Troupe. "La Bouris".

P&O WEEKLY MAIL AND PASSENGER SERVICES P&O EGYPT BRINDISI, MARSEILLE AND LONDON.

N. SPATHIS. Sole Agent in Egypt and the Soudan for... WATER GUARANTEED BY CHAMBERLAIN'S FILTER (PASTEUR'S SYSTEM.)

SAVOY PALACE HOTEL. ALEXANDRIA. Re-Open September 1st. 29705-4-3-906

EASTERN EXCHANGE HOTEL, PORT SAID. THE COOLEST SUMMER RESIDENCE IN EGYPT. Fire-proof, Drained to the Sea, Lifts, Electric Light, English and French Billiards, Fresh and Salt-Water Baths.

Photographers. REISER & BINDER Photographers Alexandria & Cairo. THE ARTESIAN BORING AND PROSPECTING COMPANY. (INCORPORATED ANONYMOUSLY) CAIRO, 26, Chareh Kasr-el-Nil, 26, Ex Continental Hotel.

ROBINSON & CLEAVER, LTD., BELFAST; LINEN MANUFACTURERS. Irish Cambric Pocket Handkerchiefs. Irish Collars, Cuffs, and Shirts. Irish Damask Table and House Linen.

CAIRO. September. Fri. 6 Ezbekieh Gardens, Military Band 9 to 11. Ezbekieh Gardens Theatre, 9.30. Theatre des Ambassadeurs, 9.30.

TO SPAIN TO GERMANY TO SWITZERLAND TO AUSTRIA TO JAPAN TO AUSTRALIA. Particulars of additional departures by intermediate Steamers, at reduced fares, to Malta, Catania, Siracusa, Civita, Japan and London may be had on application.

The Egyptian Gazette THE ENGLISH DAILY NEWSPAPER. ESTABLISHED 1880. PRICE: ONE PIASTRE TARIFA.

ASK FOR... JOHN B. CAFFARI Alexandria & Cairo. Image of a beer bottle with a label.

Icilma. NOT ADARÉ HONIPANTI "COULS L'EAU". Crème naturelle. Dépôt pour l'Egypte: J. SINGEGGER, Pharmacie.

TRY Howie's Butter THE FINEST IN EGYPT. A real boon for BREAKFAST during hot weather. ASK FOR IT, SEE YOU GET IT.

The Egyptian Lignolite & Brick Co., Ltd. Undertake and promptly and satisfactorily carry out paving and other kinds of work in connection with their LIGNOLITE patent process.

DAILY WEATHER REPORT. ALEXANDRIA. Direction of wind, Force of wind, State of sky, etc.

URBANORA. THE ONLY ANGL-AMERICAN CINEMATOGRAH IN EGYPT. The Best Animated Pictures. Actuality Novelty Sensational Films.

CHAMPAGNE GEORGE GOULET. BY SPECIAL APPOINTMENT TO HIS MAJESTY THE KING. REIMS. SOLE AGENT IN EGYPT AND SUDAN. NICOLA G. SABBAG, ALEXANDRIA.

Eastern Telegraph Co. Ltd. AVERAGE TIME occupied in transmission of Egyptian telegrams from England to Alexandria on Thursday 5th September, 1907.

BORWICK'S ECONOMICAL & RELIABLE. 60 YEARS' REPUTATION. BAKING POWDER. For Home-made Bread, Cakes, Pastry, Biscuits, Flour Puddings, Meat Pies, etc.

The Egyptian Gazette SUBSCRIPTIONS. Alexandria, Cairo, and the Interior of Egypt (including delivery in Alexandria or postage to subscriber's address) P.T. 234 per annum.

MUNICIPALITE D'ALEXANDRIE. AVIS. La Municipalité met en adjudication la construction d'un pont provisoire en bois à établir sur le Canal Mahmoudieh.

Notices to Advertiser. The "Egyptian Gazette" has given no advertising agency or company in Egypt any monopoly or exclusive right to act as advertising Agents on its behalf.

NOTE PAPER WITH STAMPED J. MARGOSCHES BRASS PLATE ENGRAVER GENERAL SIGN WRITER & LETTER MANUFACTURER CAIRO

FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 6, 1907.

NATIONAL SNOBBISHERIES. The alleged snobbishness of the United States with regard to its treatment of its sister Republics of the South is discussed by the "Literary Digest" of New York.

Not only in our relations with South America is the menace of "national isolation" hanging over us, though there is: it is most manifest, but Professor Row's discovery in the attitude of transatlantic Powers indications of a desire to bring such isolation about.

The New York Tribune, while not denying the validity of Professor Row's premises, demurs to the conclusions which he reaches. "Every American," it advises, "should ask himself whether he has adopted a more and better attitude towards foreign countries."

The grounds of this Latin-American distrust of the United States are ascribed by Professor Row in three groups, all of which can be traced primarily to some ignorance of South American conditions. These three defects we must, however, we are told, such a menace are they to the development of a better understanding between the northern and southern sections of this hemisphere.

WINDSOR HOTEL Facing the Sea on the New Quay of Alexandria FIRST-CLASS HOTEL. Lately Built and Furnished. TERMS P.T. 20 PER DAY.



LOCAL AND GENERAL

Stock Exchange's Holiday. The houses of Cairo and Alexandria will be closed on Monday, the Stock Exchange of London being closed on that day.

1,900 labourers are now working hard on the Railway line, which was damaged by the heaviest of rains between Wadi Halfa and Khartoum.

A fresh case of bubonic plague was reported from Alexandria, during the past 24 hours. 4 patients still remain under treatment throughout Egypt.

A cricket match will take place to-morrow afternoon on the grounds of the Alexandria Cricket Club between Alexandria and Cairo, play commencing at 1.30 p.m.

On the occasion of the anniversary of the Sultan's accession to the Throne of Turkey, His Majesty granted pardon to all prisoners who had completed two thirds of their terms of imprisonment.

The quarantine at Ottoman ports against arrivals from Alexandria has been reduced to 48 hours, with disinfection of the vessels, the effects of passengers, and the destruction of rats. Arrivals from Port Said are now subjected to medical inspection only.

A fire broke on Wednesday last in the house of Mohamed Effendi Hamdi, an official of the E. S. R., which occasioned damage to furniture and building to the extent of some £450. It is believed that the outbreak was due to the explosion of a box of sulphur matches.

During the week ended the 2nd instant, 174 fatal cases of bubonic plague were registered throughout Egypt of which 16 occurred in Kaloubieh province, 3 in the district of Bahariya, 6 at Ghesa, 10 at Beni-Suef, 25 in the province of Assiout, 44 at Minia and 11 at Gharibah.

The heavy rains which continue to fall in the Sudan have inundated a large village in the vicinity of Athara inhabited by 159 Greeks and 2,900 Sudanese. It is stated that 800 houses collapsed and 300 were damaged. The total loss is estimated at £E 200,000. Many of the inhabitants are shelterless and without any resources.

The match arranged between the British Rifle Club, Alexandria, and the Goldstream Guards, which should have been shot this afternoon, has been cancelled in consequence of rain.

A young girl of a Greek family of Alexandria disappeared from her parents' home about two months ago in company with a man of dubious character. The police who organized a search for the girl by the request of her parents discovered her yesterday in a house of ill repute at Aghios, Cairo. She was taken out of the house and handed over to her regular authorities who have informed the parents.

The Tour Effendi continues to give an excellent programme nightly, and one which is sufficiently varied to make monotony impossible. Of the old favourites Violet Edalide still charms with her singing and her excellent step dancing, and the Trio quartette are as attractive as ever. Last night Mlle Kollina, a very clever equitribant, had a most successful debut, and La Belle Carina, an exasperative dancer from Australia, was also warmly applauded.

KHEDIVAL DECORATION

The King has given permission to Major J.S. Liddell to accept and wear the insignia of the 1st Class of the Imperial Ottoman Order of the Medjidieh, conferred upon him by the Khedive of Egypt in recognition of valuable services rendered to His Highness as Deputy Inspector-General, Telegraph Department, in the administration of the Egyptian State Railways.

CINEMATOGRAPHE URBANORA

Voici le remarquable programme de cette semaine

"A travers l'Amérique" superbe vue prise d'après nature; "Un homme qui s'emballe," grande scène comique inédite; Intermède: attribution, A. Mellissimo, chanteur populaire italien dans son répertoire; "Pour avoir ses ailes," scène comique inédite; "Cronwell" épisode de la révolution anglaise en 1650; "Un nouveau Samson," scène ultra comique; "Le décapité réincarné," scène comique inédite; "L'homme qui tue" grande scène dramatique inédite; Intermède-attraction Floral, comique excentrique dans son nouveau répertoire. "Le septième jour des glaces" scène de plein air; "La dame cochon," scène comique; "Pour une place" scène comique tragique inédite.

ENGLAND IN EGYPT

REPORTED WILHELMHOEHE DISCUSSION.

DEVOID OF FOUNDATION.

A semi-official document appears in the "Berlin Societische Correspondenz" concerning the reports that the Egyptian question is about to be brought to the front by the Powers. The statement made in several quarters that the question was discussed by King Edward and the Kaiser at Wilhelmshoehne is absolutely devoid of foundation. The subject was not even mentioned by the Monarchs.

THE FINANCIAL CRISIS.

To THE EDITOR OF THE "EGYPTIAN GAZETTE," Sir,

Now that the period for the approaching re-orientation of the proceeds of the forthcoming cotton crop, will restore financial prosperity once more to Egypt, some remarks as to what has been, perhaps a little too severely, entitled the "financial crisis" may be opportune, and also tend to prevent the recurrence of such symptoms of monetary stringency upon the Egyptian business next year. It appears to an outsider that the predisposing cause of the recent troubles, or perhaps merely an aggravation thereof, and a reason for their possible return, lies in the fact that what may be termed the financial magnates of Egypt restrict the securities dealt in Alexandria and Cairo too much to a comparatively small list of investments, almost all of them intimately connected with this country only.

The consequence of this narrowed business basis for the surplus funds, is that where from any cause financial stringency occurs in the country there are no outside collateral securities and so unaffected in price upon which loans could be obtained from the first class banks, or which could be realized in Europe without loss, in order to tide over the temporary monetary stress.

The only investments under the present regime fashionable on the bourse, and so largely held here, being local ones, they at the very moment when for many holders realization is eminently requisite, are all suffering severe depreciation, it may be from momentary financial collapse, irrational though it may be. It is only from the really wealthy members of the Egyptian community that help can be had, in this respect, anticipated, because it is only such who by business foresight can appreciate and act upon their views by accumulating with part of their funds, stocks and shares to be held in Egypt and gradually introduce them into the market, here, such stocks to be in matters outside those of the country itself. So that in times when Egyptian investments are depressed

When the transaction between the latter and the company were adjusted the two directors became creditors for £10,000 each, which we hope will not prove to be not profit at the expense of the company.

THE TROODOS SEASON.

A correspondent writes from Mount Troodos, Cyprus:—A very successful concert was given on Tuesday the 27th August in the Recreation Room, Troodos, by the officers of the Royal Inniskilling Fusiliers, a detachment of which is now stationed there. It was primarily intended for the entertainment of the men, but a large number of others gladly availed themselves of the invitation of Captain Somerville and the officers of the Regiment, who afterwards provided an excellent supper at the seats for the performers and friends. The assistance of several ladies and civilians had been invited and was cordially given. The High Commissioner and Lady King-Harman, Mrs. Geraldine King-Harman, and Mr. Douglas King-Harman were present, as were also the leading Government officials and their families, and other visitors on Troodos. The room was filled by an appreciative and enthusiastic audience who encored everything from the very first item. The programme included songs by Sergeant Brown and Sprinks, the letter of whom has a particularly good voice, Corporal Carney and Pte. Triggs. Mrs. Ocasini sang most charmingly, as did also Mrs. Bertram. A song by Miss Wodehouse and a violin solo by Miss I. Spencer, and the character song "The Three Old maids of Lora," excellently rendered by the Misses V. Gore, I. Spencer, and Wodehouse, completed the musical portion of the programme. The latter never fails of an encore and retains an ever-green popularity. Other performances were a dramatic entitled "Gene" capably acted by Mrs. Brown and Miss A. Spencer, who, as two farmers' wives kept up a continual cackle and chatter from the time the curtain rose till the last word was said; though who had the coveted "last word" it would be hard to say. Another amusing little sketch was "The Backward Child" in which the Misses E. and I. Spencer played the parts of governess and child to perfection. Performers and audience alike were greatly indebted to Mrs. G. Smith for her unstinting and invaluable help as accompanist.

NEW KHEDIVAL HOTEL.

Wholly Family Hotel, built by Messrs. the Railway, Station, Engineers Light, Ltd. Occupies all the year round Special Rooms for Government officials and Agents of Companies.

YOUR OBEDIENTLY, JOSEPH OFFORD.

London, August 30.

THE BOURSE AND BANKING.

YESTERDAY'S ADJOURNED MEETING.

THE ARDITIS TRANSACTIONS.

The adjourned meeting of the above company was held yesterday afternoon at the office of the company, when the directors again submitted their motion for voluntary liquidation; but on the motion being put Mr. Mercurio, representing Messrs. Arditis, vendors to the company, challenged the composition of the board pointing out that the president was in Europe; that another of the committee had tendered his resignation on the 6th August, which he contended could not be accepted; and lastly that Messrs. Arditis had been excluded from the meeting by their colleagues.

He then addressed himself to prove the illegality of the latter proceeding. Their colleagues had claimed that by reason of their indebtedness to the company, Messrs. Arditis had forfeited their qualification as directors, but the learned advocate maintained that the articles of association of the company declared that the position of a director only became void in the event of his becoming indebted to the company for calls on shares, interest or expenses, and not for an open contract.

To prevent the possible eventual defence of other members of the board pleading that they were ignorant of the large amount of Messrs. Arditis' indebtedness to the company, Mr. Mercurio stated that one director was in constant attendance and used the address of the company as his own business address, and that he and his colleagues frequently examined the books and accounts of the company.

But even had they been ignorant of the state of affairs, such ignorance would have in no way exculpated them: on the contrary it would have been inexcusable. It certainly came as a great surprise to the shareholders to learn that the directors had allowed members of their own board to become indebted to the company as mentioned by Mr. Mercurio, which figure we do not dare to publish as it seems so enormous that possibly some mistake has been made.

Without mincing matters Mr. Mercurio plied the knowledge of the Arditis' transactions by the directors beyond question, for he declared that when in Marsh the Bourse and Banking Company found themselves short of liquid capital they were obliged to make a report to the extent of £20,000 for which they had to pay an enormous postage; and it was with further surprise that the meeting learned that this amount was financed by two of the other directors.

When the transaction between the latter and the company were adjusted the two directors became creditors for £10,000 each, which we hope will not prove to be not profit at the expense of the company.

When the transaction between the latter and the company were adjusted the two directors became creditors for £10,000 each, which we hope will not prove to be not profit at the expense of the company.

The speech was followed with great interest and at its close the meeting was adjourned until Thursday next, when Messrs. Arditis will be asked to attend.

There appears to be little doubt that if the directors' motion for voluntary liquidation be adopted it will only be accepted without prejudice to shareholders' rights against directors for negligence etc.

THE NILE FLOOD

NO SIGNS OF IMPROVEMENT.

The following is the report on the condition of the Nile flood presented to the Minister of Public Works by Mr. Dupuis, Acting Adviser:

The slight improvement in the Nile flood mentioned in my report last week has not been maintained, and for the last four or five days the Rosetta gauges has averaged fully two metres below the average.

Lower down the river where the effect of the latter level noticed last week is now being felt, the gauges are generally about one metre below average.

The river should now be just at its maximum level from Khartoum to Assuan, and though a late flood is still possible, it is exceedingly improbable that it will be anything but a very bad one, similar in character to the bad floods of 1899 and 1902, with a considerable area of Shahrak in Upper Egypt, and very low summer levels next year.

The latest weather reports from the Sudan also show that very little rain has been falling in that region for several days. Little improvement is being occasioned by the low flood North of Assu, but further South the basins are of course filling very slowly.

MYSTERY OF THE NILE

Every morning from a little room of a great white house on the eastern shore of the Nile, at Assuan, is elicited by telegraph to Cairo the question: "How much water?" The answer comes, so many thousand gallons less. A button is pressed; the water which flows under the iron bridge at Cairo is increased or diminished some ten days later in accordance with the telegraphic answer and the intervening valley between Assuan and Cairo has a little more or a little less water on its surface. The man at the button may bring joy or sorrow to thousands of little farms—it is all according to the message he receives.

From the great white house there extends across the river a granite wall or dam 180 feet high. Half way up this wall, and stretching its entire length, a line of shutters opens or closes by a pressure of the button. In the winter months a huge lake expands to the northward, which has every appearance of being a flood, for, in certain places, the tops of palm trees are discernible above its surface, and the summits of inundated ruins apparently mark the sites of stunted cities. As the days go by, and Cairo demands more water, the palm trees and the ruins seem to rise from their watery beds, until, in June and early July, the river flows freely with all its historic indolence.

Still the cry for water is insatiable, and now the 180 feet of granite wall will be lengthened by 25 feet, which will double the

and early July, the river flows freely with all its historic indolence. Still the cry for water is insatiable, and now the 180 feet of granite wall will be lengthened by 25 feet, which will double the

power of the man at the button, and after that no more palms or ruins will unfold themselves, as the months come, from the surface of the lake. The palm trees will not be missed but what of the ruins? That is the tribute of the past which modern agricultural Egypt is called upon to pay.

Just north of the granite wall is the island which holds the amphibious ruins. Twenty-three feet of granite now stand between it and the obelisk. It is named Philae, and it is the burial place of Osiris. A temple of 14 columns rises on its eastern bank, and on its western is the great temple of Isis, begun by Ptolemy Philadelphus and added to by the Roman emperors. Its front is in the form of a propylion, before which is an expansive courtyard bounded by two galleries, the column sides of which skirt the shore for 250 feet. Behind the propylion are many halls and chambers of curious and fantastic design. The whitening waters of the winter months have already begun their work. Floors have sunken, columns fallen, and walls crumbled. The twenty-three additional feet of granite will complete the work of devastation. Philae and its ruins will never again feel the sun of Egypt.

It was thought the granite wall around the Nile at Assuan, 180 feet high, would provide perpetual irrigation for the desert to the north. That was a mistake. But will the 25 additional feet to the summit of the wall, which will forever bury Philae, complete the work? Will the man at the button in the great white house ever have the power that Joseph had to direct, increase or diminish the flow of the river? Joseph had no Assuan dam and no shutters to manipulate by the pressure of a button. In what, therefore did his power to make Egypt perennially fertile consist?—N.Y. Times.

CASINO SAN STEFANO

C'est aujourd'hui après-midi qu'aura lieu la grande fête de la jeunesse au Casino San Stefano. Qui ne voudrait voir les centaines d'enfants parés de leurs plus jolis costumes, s'évalant de grâce? Trois jolies entrées, sera ainsi la distribution des petits souvenirs offerts par la direction.

Men's Club. Trains de nuit à la Bibliothèque. Alcyon du Honneur Bénévoles. Prix de million. Petit jeu Parisienne. Palais de Balloons avec son Coupé. Société de lecture. Palais au Mouk. Princesse seigneurie. Dances.

THE YEMEN SITUATION.

RETURN OF COMMISSION.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.) Aden, August 27.

The latest reports from Yemen state that a force of the rebels coming from As-Sudra valley, attacked Ad-Sha'ra, a Turkish district a few miles from Ad-Sudra, ruled by an Arab Sheikh, Ibn Al-Walid. The rebels plundered the inhabitants and wounded the Al-Khalid and killed his son.

The Yemen representatives have returned from Constantinople, testifying to the heavy time they have had during their journey, and to the kind treatment accorded them there. On the occasion of their return each of them was given a sum ranging from £20 to £30. The Turkish Finances who have come with the representatives to Yemen were received at Hadramah by Ahmed Shereef Pasha, the president of the municipality, with whom they are now staying. It is rumored that some Turkish Finances have come to Yemen to see that the reforms referred to in the Sultan's speech are carried out and that they will make Hadramah their headquarters.

A portion of the 1000 British troops who have been giving trouble at Hadramah have now left the town. There are now about 1000 troops waiting at Hadramah for embarkation. On Monday last some of these troops seized the Italian Consul's water vehicle which brings the water from the interior, and when one of the employes of the Consul came to demand it from them, one of the troops assaulted him.

THE POST OFFICE THEFT.

ESCAPE OF MARTINI.

Carlo Martini, who was recently sentenced to two years imprisonment for having stolen registered letters from the Alexandria Post Office on Shen el-Nessim day, has escaped, the escape being due to the negligence of a currier of the Italian Consulate. Two days ago Martini, in company with another prisoner, was sent from the Spanish prison to the Italian consulate to be specially examined, and while in the waiting room both prisoners took advantage of the momentary absence of their warder and made their escape. Up to the present they have not been recaptured.

PORTS AND LIGHTS SCANDALS.

The inquiries into the scandals concerning officials of the Ports and Lighthouses Administration accused of embezzlement still continue and several employes have been dismissed, including, we are informed, Captain Berge, Ibrahim Bey Mikhal, and Captain Murt Salem. Secretary Bey Spiro, who was summoned to attend the investigation is still unwell and cannot for the present return to Egypt to submit to cross-examination.

THE "OLIVEMOOR"

DESPATCH OF SALVAGE STEAMER.

There is no change to report as yet in the position of the "Olivemoor". Yesterday was spent in strengthening her engine-room bulkhead and this morning that work has been completed. We learn this morning that the salvage steamer "Beger Wilhelm" left Mersina on Wednesday evening, and is therefore due here to-morrow. The "Beger Wilhelm" is an old vessel, having been built in 1855. She has a gross tonnage of 496 and a net tonnage of 292. Her length is 367 feet, her breadth 36 feet, and she has a draught of 13 feet.

ALEXANDRIA'S NEW PASS.

A correspondent having read several statements in the "Egyptian Gazette" referring to the new works and extension of the Harbour of Alexandria, and the Great Pass writes to emphasize the fact that the cutting of the Great Pass is a work entirely separate from the Harbour Works. The British Admiralty, he points out, sent out two special dredgers, and a staff of experienced dredging officers to work the dredgers and carry out the work. When the cutting of the Great Pass was first commenced, it was considered a most formidable undertaking, owing to the opposed position, and the hard nature of the material to be dealt with, viz. solid sandstone rock. The great success of the undertaking in, he says, entirely due to the integrity, working energy, and skill of the above-mentioned officers, who have carried out this work entirely, working day and night. This work will also be a thorough investigation, as to the economical, efficient, and expeditious manner in which this work has been accomplished throughout.

PERSONAL AND SOCIAL.

Monsieur Pasha, commander of the Cairo Police, is expected to return from leave about the 10th inst.

Abdul Hamid Bey Akar, Secretary to the Agricultural Society, has left for Syria on holiday.

The Khedive has conferred the decoration of the 4th Class Ottoman upon Hesham C. Franklin, Director of Mines, who has been read the order, retired from the Egyptian Army on July 13.

Emineh K. G. H. Shereef has been transferred from the 2nd Battalion to the 10th. Stockholm.

Emineh C. K. Rome of the Cavalry has retired from the Egyptian Army.

The Rev. Hugh P. Reid, of St. Andrew's Church, has just returned from Liverpool, which was spent in Scotland.

Doctor Board, Inspector-General of the Quarantine Board, returned yesterday to Alexandria from Suez and Tor, where he was on a tour of inspection.

Auguste Bey Adli, Director General of State Accounts at the Ministry of Finance, arrived in Cairo on Tuesday last, returning from leave, and has resumed his duties.

BULLETIN DE LA BOURSE.

(Agreed that 2 1/2 p.m.)

Le marché a ouvert faible et cette allure n'a fait que s'accroître jusqu'à la clôture, qui a eu lieu par la suite à un niveau encore inférieur à celui d'hier. Peu de transactions comme tous ces jours-ci et le petit nombre de celles qui ont été effectuées l'ont été au prix d'une excessive dépréciation. Les vendeurs ne se contentent plus de s'y livrer avec calme. C'est même au point que l'amerçonnage d'après lequel les bourses partent de la situation pour passer au contraire n'est pas inviolable. En tout cas, les bourses ont un caractère d'instabilité pour opposer une résistance quelconque.

On a traité principalement, en proportions d'ailleurs très modérées, l'Egyptien, le Delta Land, l'United, les Hautes, les Etendes et les Ritz.

La tendance, sans violence de la bourse, est généralement pour le moment, tant à cause de la pénurie matérielle que de défilancement actuel

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Chronicle H. De Vries et Boulogny
NOTES ET CRITIQUES
Le Caire, Jeudi 5 Septembre.

Chow Pread Advertisements
Under this heading advertisements are inserted at the following rates:

Administration des Chemins de Fer de l'Egypte
AVIS
L'Administration des Chemins de Fer de l'Egypte a l'honneur d'informer le Public que le Tarif de transport des cotons (grande et petite hydro) est en vigueur...

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CEREAL MARKET
Wheat Tugari Bahari, And. P.T. 100 to 104
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REUTERS TELEGRAMS
COUNCIL REPORTS
London, September 5, 1907 a.m.

Le Caire, Jeudi 5 Septembre.
Le taux de l'Escompte de la Banque d'Egypte est resté en baisse de 1/8 à 4 1/2 pour cent.

AGENTS INTERNATIONAL INDUSTRIAL AND TRADE MARKS REGISTER
A world wide directory containing names of all important business firms of Great Britain, the Continent, and Egypt.

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Le Supplément Commercial et Financier de "L'Egyptian Gazette" paraît chaque Samedi à midi...

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AN EXCEEDINGLY COMFORTABLE well appointed English Home for Paying Guests in good private family close to River, Museums and Savoy Hotel, Liberal Table. Moderate inclusive terms. Write P.O. Box 893, Cairo. 30855-13-3

A COLLEGE TRAINED CERTIFICATED MASTER desires post in School or family. Certified French, knowledge of Arabic, expert shorthand-typist, excellent Drawing and Science qualifications, etc. Splendid references, moderate salary. Apply direct, A. Turley, Cranbury Avenue, Southampton. 30831-15-10

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CHAMBRES MEUBLEES à louer avec et sans pension, rue d'Allemagne No. 26. 30852-12-5

GOVERNORS REQUIRED Apply Maison Clement Castro, 50 Rue d'Allemagne, Alexandria. 30849A-15-6

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Non détachés de notre correspondance de Londres en date du 30 Août, les passagers suivants:
"Notes manuscrites présentées pendant toute la session en vue de la tenue de la conférence qui s'est tenue dans tous les départements. La copie a été vivement accueillie pour les Etats étrangers et les Consolaires, à la suite de quoi certains pour le compte de Constantin.

GENTLEMAN, active, thorough, and well acquainted with the business of ship provision, stores, etc. wants a partner to start ship-chandlery business at Port Said. Conditions - Knowledge of the business and small capital. Apply by letter in confidence to "Investment" c/o Egyptian Gazette, Alexandria. 30854-6-5

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Les valeurs américaines sont actives mais l'on craint toujours des difficultés de ce côté pour l'automne, et Ton doute que l'aide du Trésor suffira pour subvenir aux besoins monétaires imposés par la prochaine récolte de coton. Les valeurs américaines sont actives mais l'on craint toujours des difficultés de ce côté pour l'automne, et Ton doute que l'aide du Trésor suffira pour subvenir aux besoins monétaires imposés par la prochaine récolte de coton.

INDICATEUR EGYPTIEN Administrative and Commercial, for the year 1908 (year 22) will appear in December next, complete and corrected. For anything which concerns the edition of 1908 address by post to the editor and proprietor, Stefano Pofandi, at Alexandria. 30837-40-10

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LA SOCIETE D'HORTICULTURE COMMERCE (H.A.L.E.) Seeds of vegetables and Flowers at reduced prices. Apply for list of Varieties to the Secretary, Giza. 30858-75-5

MRS FARRAW. Dressmaker. Dresses Re-novated. Address, Maison Omah Hussein facing Central Station (behind Canal Station) Alexandria. 30868-1

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NURSEMAID Wanted for October, nurse to take charge of infant. Apply "Caledonia" Egyptian Gazette Office, Cairo. 30859-6-5

THE "SPHINX" PRINTING PRESS, the British Printers, Khedivial Buildings, Boulaq Road, Cairo. 30232-9-5-908

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WANTED English speaking youth 16-17 years of age to assist in mechanical work in a respectable family at Bulkeley. A lady preferred. Apply No. 30851. "Gazette" Office. 30851-6-5

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CONTRATS
Fluctuations de 26.20 a.m. à 1 h. p.m.
Cotons F.O.F.B.

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THE ASSOCIATION OF GENERAL MANAGERS OF THE ALEXANDRIA GENERAL PORTERS ASSOCIATION
LIVERPOOL GENERAL PORTERS ASSOCIATION
Cotons proposés au jour à la Bourse Khediviale à 26.20 a.m.

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TELEGRAMS.

THE CASABLANCA SITUATION.

FUNERAL OF FRENCH VICTIMS.

TROOPS FROM SPAIN.

CASABLANCA, September 5. The obsequies of the victims in the last combat were held yesterday. General Drode expressed the hope that no more blood will be uselessly spilt.

CASABLANCA, September 5. In the engagement 17 French troops were wounded. It appears that the Moors re-formed and attacked the retreating French in the vicinity of the camp.

CASABLANCA, September 5. The Arab attack on Tuesday was unexpected and was carried out in the boldest manner. The enemy seemed to spring from the earth and attempted to surround the French, whose positions were kept them at a distance. A charge with fixed bayonets dispersed the enemy after an engagement lasting two hours.

PARIS, September 5. M. Clemenceau, in the course of an interview, denied that General Drode had sustained a reverse.

PARIS, September 5. General Drode commenced the fight of the 3rd owing to the fact that having learnt that the Moors had prepared for a general attack, he wished to prevent their advance.

PARIS, September 5. The "Temps" and "Matin" state that owing to the Moroccan War Minister refusing responsibility for the lives of European police instructors from native subordinates, France and Spain have proposed to the Powers to form a police force consisting entirely of Frenchmen and Spaniards.

SAINT SEBASTIAN, September 5. It is announced that Spain is sending 500 Moroccan reinforcements, which will disembark if necessary.

THE ANTWERP STRIKES.

DAMAGE CAUSED BY FIRE.

ANTWERP, September 5. The strikers have set several places on fire, causing considerable damage.

ANTWERP, September 5. Huge fires caused by strikers raged on the timber docks yesterday evening. 14 timber sheds and 25,000 cubic metres of timber have already been destroyed.

ANTWERP, September 5. The fire burnt itself out this afternoon. It made a clean sweep of 16 acres, mostly timber yards. The entire harbour and shipping were endangered owing to a change of wind. Five arrests for incendiarism have been made.

REDMOND ON HOME RULE.

DUBLIN, September 5. Speaking at a Home Rule demonstration here, Mr. Redmond said that Ireland would not accept reforms till she made and administered the laws herself. The majority of the people at present, he said, were thoroughly disaffected and disloyal to British rule. He urged vigorous agitation in order to hasten the grant of self-government, to which the mass of the British people were not opposed.

HOME CRICKET.

LONDON, September 4. Surrey beat Leicestershire by 156 runs. Marylebone beat Yorkshire by 44 runs. Marylebone beat South Africans by an innings and 9 runs at Lords. Gentlemen (South) beat Players (South) by 225 runs at Hastings.

MASPERO FRERES, LTD. MANUFACTURERS OF Highest Class Egyptian Cigarettes. "BOUTON ROUGE" AND "FELUCCA." Suppliers of the finest HAVANA CIGARS, including HENRY CLAYS, SOCKS, MURIAS, VILLAR Y VILLAR, INTIMIDADOS, CARMANAS, &c. IMPORTERS OF HIGH-GRADE MARIJUA AND AMERICAN TOBACCO AND CIGARETTES.

TELEGRAMS.

KING EDWARD AT MARIENBAD.

MARIENBAD, September 5. M. Ivolosky, Minister of Foreign Affairs in Rania, was invited to breakfast with King Edward.

MARIENBAD, September 5. The Russian Minister, M. Ivolosky, has arrived here in order to pay a visit to the King.

(Later) The King has conferred on M. Ivolosky the Grand Cross of the Victorian Order.

They lunched together and afterwards were closeted for 35 minutes.

ANGLO-RUSSIAN AGREEMENT.

LONDON, September 5. It is understood that there are still a few details of the Anglo-Russian agreement to be settled before the sovereigns ratify it.

CHOLERA IN RUSSIA.

St. PETERSBURG, September 5. Cholera is increasing along the Volga. Precautions are being taken here.

ARMY MANOEUVRES.

LONDON, September 4. A breakdown in the civilian transport service is hampering the manoeuvres of the 3rd and 4th Divisions in Wiltshire. The bulk of the troops were footless and shelterless for 2 1/2 nights.

LOYD'S REGISTER OF SHIPPING LOSSES.

The returns published by Lloyds of vessels lost during the year 1906, show that the world's shipping has lost tonnage amounting to 816,922 tons excluding vessels of under 100 tons. The number of vessels represented by this tonnage is 945, of which 378 were steamers, and 567 were sailing vessels. The tonnage of the steam vessels was 509,707. Excluding cases of breaking up, 284 steamers of an aggregate of 867,176 tons, were lost at sea. The greatest number of losses occurred naturally, under the British flag, altogether 138 of such steamers being lost. This percentage lost, however, is not discreditable, being 1.43 per cent. for the United Kingdom and 1.53 per cent. for the Colonies. This compares, for instance, with 2.71 per cent. for Japan, 2.39 per cent. for Italy, 1.80 per cent. for Norway, 1.41 per cent. for the United States, and 1.60 per cent. for Germany; while France lost 1.63 per cent. in sailing vessels. 103 British ships were lost at sea, or 8.85 per cent. for the United Kingdom and 8.30 per cent. for the Colonies. Norway lost 6.79 per cent. of vessels owned; the United States, 4.83 per cent.; Germany, 2.98 per cent.; and France, 3.85 per cent. It will be noticed on comparison with previous returns that the gross reduction in the world's merchant vessels was rather greater last year than in former years. In tonnage, as stated above, steam vessels of an aggregate of 809,707 tons were lost, broken up, &c., compared with 847,978 tons in 1905 and 512,879 tons in 1904. In sailing vessels tonnage to the amount of 307,215 tons was removed from the register owing to loss, breaking up, &c., compared with 284,376 tons in 1905 and 225,266 tons in 1904. The loss in sailing vessels, which was rather high last year, thus counter-balanced the smaller losses of steamers, so that the combined totals were rather greater than in former years. The percentage lost, &c., of vessels owned is also rather greater, being for steamers 1.94 per cent. for 1906, compared with an average of 1.86 per cent. for the period 1891-5. In sailing vessels, 5.59 per cent. in number were lost, &c., compared with an average of 4.57 per cent. 1901-5. In classifying the causes, it is to be noted that 46 per cent. of the steamers, lost, and 40 per cent. of the sailing vessels, lost, were wrecked. Beaking up on condemnation accounts for 24.9 per cent. of the steamers and 28 per cent. of the sailing vessels lost to the mercantile marine. Collision accounts for 11.4 per cent. of the losses among the steamers. Next in order for steamers come those accounted as "foundered," "missing," "burnt," and "abandoned"—9 per cent. Among sailing vessels losses returned as abandoned at sea account for 11.1 per cent., the remaining losses being classified in order as "missing," "foundered," "collision," &c.

MALTA FEVER.

A sanitary problem of great importance to the dwellers in or visitors to some of the Mediterranean coasts or islands has been solved by the discovery of the methods of diffusion of Malta fever; and a paper on the subject, which was read some time ago by Colonel David Bruce, C.B., F.R.S., of the Royal Army Medical Corps, before the Epidemiological Society, has been reprinted in a separate form, and rendered available for the information of the public. The main fact disclosed is that the disease is caused by drinking the milk of Maltese goats; and it is manifest that visitors to the island, unless informed of the risks which may be thus incurred, will incur grave danger of infection. Colonel Bruce expresses a very natural fear that the Maltese themselves will do little or nothing to obviate this danger unless they are stimulated to action by educated public opinion. "Malta fever" is a disease which has for many years been recognized as one of the dangers attendant upon residence on the island, and which was formerly prevalent at Gibraltar, where it is now no longer met with. It occurs also at scattered places in the Mediterranean, as in Tunis, Algeria, and Alexandria, as well as in other parts of the world, but nowhere with such frequency as at Malta. It is a disease of long duration, averaging four months, but in some cases dragging out its weary length for one, two, or even three years. Few marked cases pass through their course without the occurrence of painful or swollen joints, or neuritis in various nerves, conditions which combine with the prolonged high temperature to bring the patient to a condition of extreme anæmia and debility, from which recovery is very slow. When first recognized, the disease was generally considered to be malarious in its origin, and was usually regarded as remittent fever; but more serious cases were often regarded as enteric, and the very mild as febricula or simple continued fever. In 1887 the specific micro-organism, the Micrococcus melitensis, was discovered, which effectually separated the disease from other continued fevers; and in 1904, as its incidence among the garrison at Malta had increased to a marked extent, the Royal Society, at the request of the Admiralty, War Office, and Colonial Office, undertook its further investigation, and sent out a small commission to Malta for the purpose. The commission continued at work during the summers of 1904, 1905, and 1906; and Colonel Bruce's paper contains a summary of the results of its investigations. A curious fact which early attracted the notice of the Commission, and which at first appeared inexplicable, was that speaking generally, the better the social position, the greater the liability to the disease. Officers and their wives and families, living in large airy and clean houses, suffered more frequently than the men in their more crowded barracks; and the risk of the officers was about three times as great as that of the men. This higher incidence among officers could not be explained by sanitary conditions, by conveyance by the inhalation of infected dust, or by any of the suggestions of this kind which had been put forth; as the officers are, if anything, less exposed to ordinary noxious influences than the men. Among the general population the disease prevailed in all parts of the island, and stood in no discoverable relation either to season or to general sanitary conditions. Among the soldiers in garrison, who average, as a rule, about 8,000 in number, there was a yearly incidence of 27.6 per 1,000, or 312 admissions to hospital every year. Among the sailors there has been an incidence of 29.55 per 1,000, or about the same number of admissions to hospital as among the soldiers. As the average duration of an attack may be put down at four months, the figures mean that 624 soldiers and sailors have been in hospital each year for 190 days, making 74,880 days of sickness. It is impossible to estimate the amount of personal suffering and loss thus occasioned; and the mere pecuniary loss, both to individuals and to the State, must have been very considerable. The members of the Commission set themselves to study the life history of the micro-organism which produces the fever, and to ascertain how it leaves the body of the sick, how it behaves outside the body, and how it is able to gain access to the healthy. After a long series of observations and experiments it was at last discovered that about 50 per cent. of the goats in Malta responded to tests for the presence of the micrococcus, and that 10 per cent. of those whose secretions it was in their milk. Monkeys fed on milk from an affected goat, even for one day, almost invariably took the disease; and, at the same time, a curious experiment upon man was made undesignedly. The steamship Joshua Nicholson shipped 65 goats at Marseilles for export to America. The milk was drunk in large quantities by the captain and the crew, with the result that every one who drank it was struck down by Malta fever. Five of the goats died on the voyage; but the remaining 60 were examined on their arrival in America and 83 of them were found to give the reaction characteristic of the micrococcus. Further inquiry has shown that the disappearance of the disease from Gibraltar has been associated with the disappearance of the Maltese goat in 1863 practically all the goats on the Rock were Maltese, and at that time regular shipments of goats were made from Malta to Gibraltar. Coincidentally with the withdrawal of grazing passes, and with increase in the cost of shipment, the importation of goats from Malta ceased, and goat-keepers replaced their stock partly by importation of Spanish goats and partly by breeding.

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Preventive measures, as a result of the inquiry, were begun in Malta in June, 1906. Much opposition and prejudice were met with at first, but by dint of argument and explanation most of the regiments and military and naval hospitals agreed to banish goats' milk from their dietary, and the cases of fever at once dropped to one-tenth of what have been their normal number. The change was the more remarkable inasmuch as the year had begun, usually, with an average incidence of 31 per 1,000 of strength for the first six months, against 27.6 per 1,000 for the years 1899 to 1905. A striking example of the effects of the change is furnished by the Royal Naval Hospital, which has been in bad repute for years on account of the number of cases of Malta fever which broke out among its inmates. Staff-Surgeon Clayton reported that one-third of all the cases occurring in the Navy could be traced to residences in this hospital. The goats' residing in these were examined, and several of them were found to be excreting the micrococcus in their milk. Goats' milk was forbidden, and from that date not a single case of fever has occurred in or has been traceable to the hospital. Colonel Bruce concludes his most valuable report by declaring his hope that Malta fever will never disappear from the garrison, and that some 70,000 or 80,000 days of severe illness will be blotted out from the yearly returns of Army and Navy. This result, which in his opinion, must be attained if the Maltese Government take the necessary simple measures, would change Malta from one of the unhealthiest and most dangerous stations of the British Army to one of the most salubrious; and there can be no doubt that if local authorities should be inspired in the matter, they should be stimulated into activity by those at home. In conclusion, Colonel Bruce offers his best-deserved congratulations to the Royal Society, and to the members of the Commission, for the successful issue of their difficult and laborious investigation.

THE EASTERN DESERT.

"It might have been expected that the Eastern desert region would have remained untroubled by foot of man," says Dr. Hume in his preliminary report on the geology of the eastern desert, "but on the contrary, there is evidence in every part of the region of life and movement, especially in connection with the quest for gold. The great valley which connects Edfu and the Bahariya mine have special witness to this fact, a small temple having been hewn out in the sandstone scarp, while three central rows of pillars support the massive roof of superimposed rock. Coloured hieroglyphic records cover its walls, and the inscriptions record the discovery of mines and the construction of wells by the great Seti. The old citadels so constructed may be those still preserved at Abu Bahri, and near the eastern edge of the sandstone scarp in Wadi Bahariya. At Bahariya in the whole hill-side was quarried by the old workers, many of the stone crushers and basins still being found in the neighbourhood of the ancient buildings, while wooden scrapers have also been obtained. Further to the north, important workings have been located at many spots, and the marble ridge at Atafia has evidently been extensively quarried, but as these will form the subject of more detailed examination, they need not be further referred to here. Ruins and ancient workings exist to the north of Gebel Abu Klariq, at Um el Huetat and Gebel Ataf, as well as in the Wadi Hangalia, on the north-east flank of Gebel Nurgus. Further to the east are the extensive ruins of Dwigi, but the object for which they were built has not yet been ascertained, and at the general mines of Sikat and Nurgus we find ample evidence of important occupation. Nothing is more striking than the number of ruined buildings in the Wadi Sikat and Nurgus, some of the buildings being of a size unusual for the desert. Macalister mentions at least five such ruined settlements, and in his description, he points out a great variation in the quality and finish of the houses. The rock temples of Sikat have naturally also aroused much interest, and a good photograph of the best of these which is out of the solid rock overhanging the soft talcose schist is given in Floyer's Rites (at p. 47). The temples themselves are small and the chambers are plain, the largest being some six metres square. Macalister remarks, "Steps lead up to this chamber, from the well. During the excavation of the interior, columns of rock were left and afterwards rudely shaped. Mr. John Belcher, A.R.A., to whom I have shown my rough sketches, is of opinion that the pillars are Egyptian, showing signs of Greek influence, but that the work is very primitive. At the inner end of the chamber is a recess raised about two feet from the lower floor, approached by steps and divided into three compartments. Each division contains an altar. On each side of the temple are low chambers about four feet high. The walls of the temple bear faint traces of painting."

Floyer also mentions a second temple with a Greek-Roman inscription, regarding which one has as yet to record that one-third of the whole has been removed in quite recent years. But though Sikat and the several districts show most marked evidence of the active mining operations of the past, there are many other localities among those hills where stone buildings still remain to indicate the near presence of ancient workings. Among these, those of Zebara, Sukkari and Um Kabur, by their abundance, indicate the importance of the mining centres which called them into being. The evidence of ancient activity is again met with in the lower country to the east of Hamata, but in general, there is no obvious connection of this area with any known mining locality. Thus, when Wadi Gues enters Abu Ghesan there is part of a well-made wall with stone circles on both sides in the centre of the latter valley but there are no stone crushers. The stone buildings clustered at the head of Wadi el Gulan are exceptional, for on the slopes are several ancient workings and rubble-stones. Again in the broad valleys of the Red el Hanehab are many stone circles, and the amount of quartz lying near one of them points to their having had some connection with the mining industry. Further south is a very large wall space now filled up, the rectangle enclosed by it measuring roughly 21' by 8 metres. A small sycamore now occupies the slight central depression. After leaving Amar spring, there is a very well-built ancient wall at the point where our road enters Wadi Labani, but, like those above-mentioned, it is empty. Further to the west there are three stone circles on the north side of the valley. History is silent as to their exact age, and to find dated memorials we have to turn to the group of springs at Abrah. Here a fort dominates one of the principal wells and Colton has described it (loc. cit. p. 536) as of Greek construction, and containing many fragments of Greek inscriptions too mutilated to be deciphered. He regards it as being the hunting station of Ptolemy Berengetas. Linnat de Bellefonds, on the other hand, suggests that Abu Saals well (not specifically named, but described on page 164 of his "Sikato") is possibly the hunting station. He mentions also the temple houses in high relief carved on the sandstone, while on a small hieroglyphic tablet he was able to distinguish the name of the Pharaoh above-mentioned. One of the plates in Linnat de Bellefonds' work is devoted to illustrating this striking locality. The facade and the *Cadavre* plant in front of it are somewhat exaggerated, but the hills themselves are well reproduced. At the south of this point the writer has not seen any ruins of note, but the localities where ancient mine buildings occur are mentioned subsequently in connection with the mines themselves. Between Um Gamsari and Alagi there are numerous well-preserved hieroglyphic inscriptions on the sandstone scarp where the road crosses from the schists into the sandstone rock.

SOMALILAND PLANTS FOR THE DELTA.

In number six of the Kew Gardens Botanical Bulletin for 1907, Dr. O. Stapf describes about half a dozen new species of grasses peculiar to British Somaliland, including the economically important "Durr" grass, *Andropogon Cytrocladus*; also another shrubby species, the *Sporobolus Præfulgens*. These shed their leaves and young shoots in the dry season, but produce large fleshy-branched as after the rains set in. Two other grasses however, *Panicum Turgidum*, and *Pennisetum Dichotomum* are persistent throughout the year and produce a tough fodder suited to the hard mouthful camels. Such plants as these might with profitable advantage be introduced into the waste ground in the neighbourhood of Alexandria and the Delta sea coast, where the occasional rainfall would suffice for their nourishment without irrigation, and thus they would be an inexpensive crop requiring no attention. The probability of being able to successfully propagate indigenous grasses from the Red Sea littoral here in Egypt is much greater than that of growing European varieties, and it is to be hoped our Botanical Society will make the attempt. Phytogeographically the grasses of Somaliland have affinities with those of Eritrea and eastern Nubia and tropical Arabia. It is possible that if placed even east of the Suez canal these plants would flourish, and in time change the character of the district.

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